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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nut in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Artillery Troops for Coast Defence. The Chief of Engineers, in his annual report, makes these pertinent remarks:

Attention is again invited to the urgent necessity number of completed batteries transferred to the troops was largely increased during the last fiscal rear, and this number will be further increased by the number of batteries in progress of construction and soon to be completed. The ordnance and the mechanical and electrical appliances of the new batteries re quire for their proper maintenance a degree of care Forks and which it is almost impossible to realize, from the small available force of artillery scattered in small detachments over our exten ive seaboard."

Surely so strong a recommendation from so disinterested a source should carry weight, and needs no comment.

Gen. MILES proposed a certain increase in the artillery on the basis, it is reported, of maintaining "the proper proportion of the different arms, as suggested by military writers of authority."

With regard to this recommendation, it need only be said that the ratio of four guns or more to every thousand men in an army, "as established by military authorities," refers only to field guns, and has nothing whatever to do with coast artillery. The latter depends entirely on the extent of coast, and the number and extent of the fortifications and their armament. One relief for each gun is the minimum number of men required, and all estimates of increase should be based on that, and on nothing else, so far as coast artillery is con-

Increase of the coast artillery is a purely business proposition. Here are a certain number of emplacements and guns; the minimum number of men that can care for them properly is one relief for each gun and emplacement, with the range finders and other accessories necessary at every post; and that should be the least number supplied by Congress. If it is not necessary to have the men, then it was not necessary to have the forts and guns.

A smaller number of men than one relief means that the coast artillery service will be crippled to that extent, and its armament must suffer; in other words it will be a waste of money and not an economy, for the armament has been decided upon, and s rapidly being provided, and if there are not men enough to take care of it, it must deteriorate, as it is deteriorating now.

No business concern in the world would act as Congress has acted on this subject, and none would hesitate for a moment in providing what is required, when the facts before it are as plain and simple as these. To save a few thousand men in the artillery Congress has risked the loss of millions in material. It is high time that definite steps were taken to remedy the evil, and to care properly for some most important property of the Government.

Education for Railroad Men.

American railroads we are all more or less amiliar: we do not know so well, however, their growth along the more strictly scientific and technical lines. In a special chapter in the forthcoming report of the Federal Commissioner of Education, on " Educational Training for Railway Service," Mr. J. Shin-LEY EATON, statistician of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, describes at length what has been done for technical education by railroads and colleges, and what yet remains to be

It is only of late years that the old ruleof-thumb railroad men have given up the control of the roads. The railroad is so very new that the generations of railroaders just retired had to learn every feature of the business for themselves; there was no one to teach them. Naturally. they looked down on college-bred and book-taught men. Civil engineering was to them the only profession that could in any way fit a man for railroad work, and they excepted that because even from the beginning their routes had been laid out by civil engineers. By degrees, though, the value even on railroads of trained scientific men began to be understood; Mr. Earon suggests that the change came slowly for the reason that "the great body of rolling stock was not built by railroads, but by private concerns." When the roads began to build as well as to operate their trains, it was to their immediate advantage to construct them as well and as cheaply as possible. Then the need of the trained student became apparent.

Educational training for railroad service is obtainable in various ways. Some colleges have courses for graduates or upper class men in railroad work; some schools at variance with the Republican party was of commerce in the larger universities the tariff; but, as he says, in the course have courses in railroad economics, and of natural development "there will not, and some railroads maintain or aid schools there cannot in the future, arise any conintended to fit their employees more fully siderable controversy over this question, for their labor. At the colleges there is as for the tariff tax necessary to produce suffiyet no railroad course of four years. There | cient revenue will afford to American labor are special graduate courses at Sibley Col- and producers "all the protection they will lege, in Cornell University; Purdue Uni- require or demand." Actually, the question versity inclines to extend the course it has was removed from practical politics in in railroad management to four years, this both of the last two Presidential camcollege being extremely well equipped for paigns, and the record of the Demorailroad instruction; the University of cratic party toward it during the gen-Wisconsin has railroad courses open to eration preceding the advent of BRYAN

juniors, seniors and graduates. What may be termed the book work of latter half of the college course. There are tariff, and it has now been relegated to the very complete lecture courses on railroad domain of academic discussion purely. economics at some of the colleges, notably Meantime, as Mr. BYNUM said, it is settling at the University of Wisconsin and at itself, and will not reappear practically as a Purdue University. These two colleges, it | dividing line between parties. will be noted, have both mechanical and

by some railroad men, who propose prac- sentative of the new principles put into it | as our correspondent supposes. tically a university railroad curriculum, by BRYAN? On the question of the currency In 1896 the total vote for President in in well-populated States.

methods, organization, sociological and economic principles, laws, usages, industrial and commercial conditions, &c., and give them some recognized degree when they graduate. On the value of such educa-Railroad Gazette at some length:

"There is a branch of ratiroading much more difficult than engineering, much more difficult than law, because it includes more variables. I mean that branch which is handled within the railroads by the 70 | trame departments; in their relations to each other. by the traffic associations; and which the Ratiroad Commissioners of the States and of the nation attempt to handle. The great branch of the art and science of railroading is practically untaught, except by a few fragmentary lectures in a few of the colleges Many railroad men say that this part of railroading cannot be taught except by experience. This is partly true; but it is true that a great deal of human experience has been gathered and might now be made useful to the men of the traffic departments. Another special branch of ratiroad education is that of organization of the working force and the distribution of powers and duties . . . Again, here is a whole unwritten and unformulated science of yards and terminals and sidings. The officers on each road go on working out their own systems from within their own intelligence: surely they could start easier and go on with less effort if the work of collect-

ing, comparing and coordinating and generalizing had been done beforehand by a specialist. Much the same can be said of signalling." That the question of establishing a col lege course in railroading is less simple than it would appear seems to be the opinion of men who have studied the matter. Such a course was under consideration at Harnounced yet as part of the work there. As

course in railroading, there is no doubt. In secondary education, that given to regard to the higher education. A very sistant to the engineer of the Lehigh Valley road: but it has not vet been put into pracone set of instructors might teach at several schools; but this plan also has failed The instruction car, first used by the Westinghouse Brake Company, has been adopted by some roads. Mr. Eaton speaks with some reserve about the "correspondence schools," though he quotes from one railroad man to this effect: "A good theoretical mechanical education can be obtained at little cost if a man has the necessary perseverance to carry him through."

The apprentice system still obtains to some extent, generally in the mechanical departments of railroads: the various associations of masters have the matter under consideration, and in general terms appear to approve it. Railroad libraries exist and are of educational value; some of these are permanent, as those of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, found in many cities, and there are travelling libraries. The association also gives special instruction to its members, and holds general examinations, the diplomas obtained after passing which are recognized by more than fifty colleges and technical schools. It would appear that through these railroad associations lies the way to further secondary education for railroad

The very completeness of Mr. EATON'S essay forbids more than the briefest mention of his points. His paper should be read by all interested in railroading; though it is part of the Education Report for 1898-99, it has just appeared, and not improbably was written within a few months. In separate form it will attract many more With the material development of our readers than when buried in the huge volumes of the annual report, two years late, of the Commissioner of Education

Why Fight When They Agree?

The Hon. WILLIAM D. BYNUM of Indiana, a lifelong Democrat of distinction, was introduced at a dinner of a Republican club at Indianapolis last Saturday evening as a Republican and he justified the description by saying that he "found himself at this time in perfect harmony with the Republican party on all the great questions that will engage the American people during the rest of his lifetime." That, of course, makes him a Republican and a Republican he calls himself.

Mr. BYNUM proceeded to say that he is too well acquainted with "the material of which the Democratic party is now composed " to join with any Gold Democrats associated with him in his opposition to BRYAN in 1896, in "a vain effort to inject into its mangled remains vitality sufficient to restore it to life and strength." "The Democratio party of this generation," he explained, can never be made a constructive party.' Simply as "a negative party it may render some valuable service to the country. and as such it may, in the dim, distant future, succeed to power by reason of some great mistake of its adversary." But, "from the nature of its composition its triumph will be short lived." "It will require something more than reorganization; it will require regeneration to make it a party capable of successfully administering, for any length of time, the affairs of this great and expanding Government."

Practically the only question upon which such Democrats as Mr. BYNUM have been was so inconsistent as to forfeit all title to the respectful support of reasonable men. railroad management, railroad economics, That party, in advocating a tariff for revethe study of accounts, legislation, trans- nue, "with incidental protection," accepted portation, &c., requiring less plant for the essence of the protective principle; instruction, is studied at more colleges though, later, it came out against prothan the mechanical branch of railroad- tection flatly, pronouncing it unconstituing. The Wharton School of Commerce tional. After taking the latter position, in in the University of Pennsylvania, the 1892, it proceeded, however, to contradict carliest school of commerce, provides a its professed creed by enacting a distinctly course in the non-mechanical side of rail- protective tariff. Accordingly, the more roading. At the University of Chicago, the logical minds of the party thereafter gave railroad course is covered in two years, the up all pretence of making an issue of the

What, then, is to be the reason for the continued existence of the Democratic The training given by the schools al- party, except as a party of opposition for ready existing has been deemed insufficient | the mere sake of opposition or as the repre-

which shall educate men in railroad it is utterly without homogeneity, as the last two campaigns have demonstrated. The distinction between Gold Democracy, or "true Democracy" as it is called, and the Democracy of the followers of BRYAN is so radical that their association in the tion, Mr. EATON quotes the editor of the same party is obviously impossible. In any reorganization of the Democratic party one or the other must be dominant, for, even apart from the currency question, the conflict between the two is complete and irreconcilable. The Gold Democrats are as close to the Republican party, as it now is, as they are far from the existing Democratic party.

Consequently Mr. BYNUM, as a logical man, goes over to the Republican party squarely and finally. It is now the only resort possible to him, with political division as it is and as it will remain; and many other Gold Democrats or "true Democrats" must follow him if they are to preserve reasonable consistency. It would be childish for them to keep up political opposition when actually they are in agreement on every point of

present or probable future significance. The situation recalls that during the Civil War when "War Democrats" like DIX, STANTON, DICKINSON and their many illustrious associates were impelled by their passion of patriotism to sustain and vote with the Republican party; and once having gone to it they remained foremost among its representatives, as leaders and as moulders of its vard four years ago, but has not been an- policies. The contradictory record of the Democratic party since the Civil War, with to the practical value of a well-considered its final plunge into Bryanism and "antiimperialism," has excluded from it Democrats like Mr. BYNUM, Mr. HEWITT, the employees, there is less unanimity as Mr. FAIRCHILD and Mr. CARLISLE not less to its necessity and advisability than in forcibly than the "War Democrats" were driven from their party during complete scheme for such secondary work, the Civil War. It no longer affords a which would be to the subordinate branches | natural political home for them, while their of railroading what business colleges are harmony with the Republicans on all the to business, was drawn up by the as- great questions now dividing parties is practically complete. The tariff question, the only cause of difference in the past tice. The Master Mechanics' Association | having been removed and it being in prochas proposed schools on circuits, so that less of self-settlement, in strict accordance with principles continuously held by the Democratic party-for the variation in 1892 of execution as yet, though Purdue Uni- was a mere proclamation in words soon versity prepared a working outline of it. | contradicted in positive Democratic legislation-no wall of separation remains for

> None of the contemporary Democrats we have named has been more faithful to the Democratio party and more prominent in it than Mr. BYNUM. In 1876 he was a Presidential Elector from Indiana on the Tilden ticket. For ten years up to 1895 he was a Member of Congress and a foremost figure on the Democratic side. But now he finds himself actually a Republican, as, in truth, the others are also. If they are not Republicans, where are they politically? Even if the Democratic party is brought by reorganization into harmony with them and their convictions wherein will consist the distinction between it and the Republican party recognizable by a logical mind? What will be the reason

for its existence as an opposition? Mr. Bynum in his confessed inability to discover any possibility of bringing his old party into agreement with him which does not virtually merge it in the Republican party, reaches a conclusion to which all men who look at the subject without the distortion of mere partisan prejudice must come eventually. In other words, they will be forced to the conclusion that the Democratic party, however reorganized, must of necessity array itself against their political principles and convictions if it is to have any reason for its separate existence.

What is the use of fighting, when there is nothing to fight over? The distinction between Republicans and Democrats of the school of Mr. BYNUM is now in name only. Actually they are in the same political camp.

Senator Spooner.

The report of Senator Spooner's intention to decline a reelection from Wisconsin is inspiring remarks and regrets that are very complimentary to the Senator. Some of our contemporaries speak rather vaguely of his "approaching retirement from public life." As a matter of fact, Mr. SPOONER's present term will not expire until March 4. 1903. He will remain in the Senate half way through McKinler's second Administration. He will keep his seat until the Congressmen who were elected last week give place to their successors of the Fiftyeighth House. There will be three more regular sessions of Congress, besides at least one extra session of the Senate, before

Mr. SPOONER goes out of office. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the Republicans of Wisconsin will not succeed in persuading Mr. SPOONER to remain in the Senate. It is not until more than two years hence that the Legislature which is to choose his successor will meet at Madison. The personal reasons which incline the Senator to turn his attention to private affairs may not seem as strong then as they seem now. He is yet in the prime of life. Probably an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of his State want him to continue to represent them; and we observe that such discussion as there is in Wisconsin regarding the choice of his successor proceeds reluctantly and only on the supposition that he cannot be induced to re-

The Republican party throughout the whole country is interested in this question of Wisconsin politics, for the Hon. JOHN C. SPOONER is one of its ablest representatives in the Senate, and the loss of his presence there would be a misfortune. Few Senators in recent years have won more easily, more speedily, or more legitimately a reputation and an influence such as he has attained in eight years of non-continuous service. It is not desirable that he should be permitted to depart at the age of sixty.

The Remarkable Case of Utah. The subjoined inquiry from a correspondent in Hartford refers to a subject of con-

siderable speculative interest: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: Will you kindly favor me, if possible, with an explanation of the vote of the State of Utah on Tuesday last. I am at a loss to understand the complete change front that took place there when a plu rality of over \$1,000 for BRYAN in 1896 was converted in 1900 into a plurality of 4,500 for McKinley. In other words, four in every five voters changed their political faith from that of four years ago. I had expected that the repudiation of the Mormon Congressman, Mr. ROBERTS of that State, by the last Republican Congress would have materially militated against the Republican national candidates; therefore I feel that there must have been some strong incentive for this change-a higher percentage of change than found in any other State and I would thank you for any light on the subject

"ROBERT A. MCJUNKIN. "HARTFORD, Nov. 10."

The political change in Utah is remarkable, although it is not quite so astonishing Utc.i. was 78,008, McKINLEY getting 13,491 and BRYAN 64,607. BRYAN's plurality was

51,106 The exact vote last Tuesday in Utah has not yet reached us. The partial returns indicate a total vote of about 84,000, McKIN-LEY receiving about 44,000 and BRYAN about 40,000.

If the official count confirms these figures, it will be seen that BRYAN loses about 24,000 votes which he received in 1896, while McKinley gain's somewhat over 30,000 votes. Making allowance for the considerable increase in population during the last four years, there must have been nevertheless a direct transfer from BRYAN to Mckinley of from twenty to twenty-

four thousand votes. But that is not a change in the political faith of "four in every five voters," as Mr. McJUNKIN figures it. It denotes a change not of eighty per cent. of the entire voting population, but of only from twenty-five to thirty per cent., roughly speaking; that is to say, a change of one voter in every three or four, not of four voters in every five. Our correspondent's mathematical mistake is in deriving his percentage of change from the pluralities instead of the total votes, actual or estimated.

For all that, the overthrow of Bryanism n Utah is a subject for wonder as well as for gratitude. The mining districts, which were expected by the Bryanite managers to return heavy Democratic pluralities, appear to have been close; while the agricultural and stock-raising counties went beavily for Mckinier and Prosperity.

We invite our correspondent's attention, likewise, to the fact that the change of political sentiment which he regards as so sudden and inexplicable has been going on for four years. Two years ago, in the Congress election of 1898, the Democratic plurality had already been reduced from 51,108 for BRYAN to 5,665 for ROBERTS; while the Republican vote, on a smaller total, had already grown from 13,491 for McKINLEY in 1896 to 29 631 for ELDRIDGE.

Silverite Republicans in Utah who folowed TELLER and FRANK J. CANNON to Bryanism in 1896 have been steadily recovering their senses and returning to their party allegiance. Last week they arrived in great numbers, both sexes included. This is the explanation of the Utah phenomenon.

Tinkering the Constitution.

The Philadelphia Ledger wants to reform the Constitution and give more work to

the Vice-President: " When the Constitution itself comes to be amended, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people, it should also be amended so as to give the Vice-President Executive duties to perform, and make him a member of the President's Cabinet, but in the absence of such a provision, President MCKINLEY can start the reform most opportunely by inviting Vice President Roose VELT to attend Cabinet meetings, and by assigning to him some Executive function for his own relief and in order to keep the Vice-President in touch with an mee to which he may be called at any moment."

Constitutional amendments are easy to propose and hard to pass. It is likely enough that no man now living will see the Constitution tinkered. The election of the President and Vice-President by popular vote would be an abrupt departure from the intention of the makers of the Constitution and from the theory of representative Government. The case of the Vice-Presidency is different. It was the intention that the Presidential Electors should he Electors on their own book, a body of wise and good men who should choose the best man President and the next best man Vice-President. The intention has failed. The President and Vice-President are

Vice-President with the Administration will depend on his intellectual and moral qualities. If he is a man of power and in thorough sympathy with the policy of his party, he is in the Cabinet. He is a part of the Administration. No Constitutional amendment was necessary to make Vice-President HOBART a trusted and an influential counsellor of the Administration. None will be needed to make THEODORE ROOSEVELT trusted and influential at Washington. He holds the second greatest office in the world. His character is a guarantee that he will have influence in the Administration. A Constitutional amendment would not help him.

Exactly what Executive functions Mr. McKinley can make over to Mr. Roose-VELT we don't pretend to be able to imagine; and perhaps the Philadelphia Ledger would find it difficult to explain.

Let us keep the Philippines by all means, and ac-ord the sacred rights with which every Territory to t once and treasure. cord the sacred rights with which every Territors to once and irrevocably endowed when it comes to the sovereignty of the United States.—Washi

Those rights would be difficult to define. tainly the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are not included among them. The Territory of Alaska has never enjoyed them and doesn't now; witness the last law of Congress, against the passage of which there was no Democratio | tion of his life affecting his honor as a man or his

The Philippines to-day have all the Constitutional rights of Alaska.

Our Free Cleansing Baths

From the New York Medical Record. Dr. Simon Baruch of this city has been awarded a silver medul and a diploma at the Paris Exposition for his plates and statistics showing work done in providing free cleansing baths for the roor. In this exhibit the aim was to show the sanitarians of the world that we have solved in America the problem of free cleansing bat s, which have been in full opeation in Buffalo and Chicago for several years. tion in Buffalo and Chicago for several years. There are no other free cleansing baths in the world.

" The South's Company." From the Nasheille Banner

The more a Southerner thinks of the company with which the solid South politically identifies itself in the Electoral College the less reason he has to feel proud of the affiliation. The only States certainly ining their electoral votes with those of the South are the mining camps of Colorado, Montana and

Nevada, which together have 12 votes to be added to the South's 142. If Idaho be added to the delectable column there will be 15 mining camp joined to the vote of the solid South. Should Populist Nebraska be found to have gone for Bryan it would not arouse any greater feeling of pride for the associa-The four States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada have a combined population of only \$89.094, or less than one half the population of Tennessee. Nevada is a sham of a State with a po. ulation of on'y 42.334, or less than the average county

THE MORGAN TRAGEDY.

An Old Incident of the Anti-Masonie Excitement Recalled. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN of to-day in reply to a question regarding the 'Morgan tragedy " says: "The whole question of his [Morgan's] disappearance is still a

mystery. Now, as this subject, notwithstanding the sonic excitement, which tore asunder the threads of dome-tic society and gave birth to a new political party, composed chiefly of the old Clintonians and a considerable part of the Buckta is," yet retains a strong hold on the public mind, I deem it right, in the interest of truth, to state for the future political historian, that the "disappearance of Morgan" is not a "mystery"-at least to those in a position to know the lac's.

My very warm and personal friend, the late harles H. Webster of Binghamton, N. Y., who during his lifetime had been master of several Masonic lodges, both in Canada and the United States, and also a member of the Grand Lodge, ex officio, of the State of New York, gave me the

Masonic lodges, both in Canada and the United States, and also a member of the Grand Lodge, ex officio, of the State of New York, gave me the following statement, which I took down from his lips shortly previous to his decease, which cocurred some two years since. He then stated that "Richard Howard, a prominent Mason, and who at the time was strongly susjected of heli g a par leipant in the Morgan outrage, told him that his hand was the last one that Morgan had hold of in the boat before he was thrown into the waler and drowned. Howard atterward regretted it and his action in the matter. It is singular," continued Mr. Webster, "that not one of those engaged in Morgan's murder died a natural death." Mr. Webster further said that "at first the abductors took Morgan to the Canada side and endeavored to have the Brant family ("he descendants of the great Joseph Brant Thagendanegea, himself a high Mason) dispose of him.

Now, when it is considered that my informant, Mr. Webster, was not only a man of high rectitude of character but at the same time a moroidly (if I may use that expression) conscie tious man, it eems to me that the above slat ment should forever dispel the "mystery" which after and attached to that deed.

As a matter o course dindeed, as the French say, "it goes without saying") it would be, in the highest deerge, unfair to ascribe to the Masonic fraternity as a b dy any complicity in the highest deerge, unfair to ascribe to the Masonic partisans may be ascribed in the strongest terms of reprobation—especially as their ritu l, if lived up to, comes nearer to the teas diags of our Saviour than any other. Indeed, to the Masonic partisans may be ascribed this seed. In fact, even until a later day, a few of that fraternity were just as misguided. For examile my father, the late Col. William L. Stone (for many years editor of the New York commercial Advertiser) published, in 1832, his "Letters on Masonry and anti-Masonry. Addra-sed to John Quincy Adams," in which, while, of course, The time with the serv

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 11. Medical Theories of the Causes of Disease.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, Mr. William L. Stone, characterizes certain medical theories as humbug. The difficulty is not with medicine, but with

your correspondent's logic. His first trouble is with the theory that maaria is spread by mosquitoes. As he has been bitten by mosquitoes in the Adirondacks and escaped malaria he concludes that the theory is a humbug. In so doing he makes the very eleme tary mistake of not properly understanding the theory which, I may say in pass-ing, has been proved by experiment beyond a shadow of a doubt.

shadow of a doubt.

It is not asserted that all mosquitees spread malaria; and it is not asserted that malaria is spread with every bits. The malarial parasite is communicated by only one real parasite is communicated by only one rial parasite is communicated by only one species of mosquito, a d only of course, to persons who are not immune. The term "meaquito" is about as concrete as the term "snake"—that is to say, it is not concrete at all. Mr. Stone makes the mistake of not considering

The President and Vice-President are chosen inevitably and properly by the people and not by an assembly of notables. In 1876 the report was started, originating in a suggestion made by the Nation, that James Russell Lowell, a Republican Presidential Elector in Massachusetts, would vote for Mr. Tilden. It was news to Mr. Lowell, who knew that as a man of honor he must vote for the Republican candidates; and there would have been a tremendous outcry if he had not done so.

The position of the Vice-President is a matter of tradition that is not likely to be disturbed. To be esteemed worthy to be President, to preside over what, when all is said, is the most distinguished legislative body of the world, is honor enough for the greatest man. The weight of any particular Vice-President with the Administration

The Legal Check on Lawyers Who Would Degrade Witnesses. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you editorial on "The Valet's Suit Against Mr

Gould," published Nov. 18, you ask: "Is there no limitation to the license of ar attorney in the trial of a cause, or will he be permitted to overstep all seeming propriety in his zeal for his client's cause?"

The first part of that question is answered in the affirmative in Vol. 32, New York Rein the affirmative in Vol. 32. New York Reports, on page 132, where you will find the decision of Judge John K. Porter of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Third Great Western Turnpike Road Company vs. Edwin D. Loom 8. The case was tried in 1865. Plaintiff sued for the recovery of toll and secured judgment. The judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court on the ground that the defendant was not permitted, on the cross-examination of the principal witness, to put questions irrelevant to the issue, but tending to degrade the witness; the avowed purpose of the inquirer being to show that he was unworthy of credit.

credit.

The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court and affirmed the original judgment on the ground that the lower court was right in not allowing defendant to ask irrelevant questions to degrade the witness.

Judge Porter's decision was in part:

"If the judgment of the court below be upheld by the sanction of this tribunal, it will embody in our system of jurisprudence a rule fraught with infinite mischief it will subject every witness, who, in obedience to the mandate of the law, enters a court of justice to testify on an issue in which he has no concern, to irresponsible accusation and inquisition in respect to every transac

character as a citizen. It has heretofore been understood that the range of irrelevant inquiry, for the purpose of degrading a witness, was subject to the control of the presiding Judge: who has bound to permit such inquiry when seemed to him, in the exercise of a sound discretion. that it would promote the ends of justice, and to exclude it where it seemed unjust to the witness, an uncalled for by the circumstances of the case.

The judgment now under review was rendered on the assumption that it is the absolute legal right of a litigant to assall the character of every adverse wit ness, to subject him to degrading inquiries, to make nquisition into his life and drive him to take shelter under his privilege, or to self-vindication from unworthy imputations, wholly foreign to the issue on which he is called to testify.

The practical effect of such rule would be to mak every witness dependent on the forbearance of adverse counsel for that protection from personal indignity which has hitherto been secured from the courts, un less the circumstances of the particular case made collateral inquiries appropriate." A LAWYER.

The Blazing Tree of Victory. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-See Permit me to thank THE SUN for the vic.orlous part you have taken in the great national victory just wor Myself and family are celebrating the great victory won by the Republican party, upholding the Ameri can flag, sound money and McKinley and Roosevelt by having a bonfire. We are burning a cedar tree thirty-seven feet four inches in circumference and about one hundred and fifty feet in height. It is now burning splendidly and we expect it will illuminate the country for miles around to-night.

G. W. HADFIRLD Avon, Skagit Co., Wash., Nov. 7.

MARCONI SYSTEM FOR JAPAN'S NAVY Mikado's Ornisers Are to Have the Most

Powerful Instruments Tet Made. An exhibition was given yesterday in the moe of the Queen Company at 59 Fifth avenue of what are said to be the largest and most powerful wireless telegraph instruments ever made. These instruments, which will be sent to Japan next week, were made spelapse of many years since the great anti-Ma- cially for the Mikado's Government. There

be sent to Japan next week, were made specially for the Mikado's Government. There are two of them and they will be installed on two of the fastest Japanese cruisers. It is expected that they will be able to transmit messages at least 125 miles.

The machines were constructed for the Marconi system according to Marconi principles and are in the nature of an experiment. Doubt was expressed as to their fracticability, but the exhibition of yesterday proved them a success. It is now probable that the construction of much more powerful instruments will be attended.

The new instruments develop an energy of about 2,000,000 volts, the induction coils contain over one hundred and twenty-five miles of copper wire and weigh 1,500 pounds. A spark or flash 45 inches long has been drawn from them. At that distance the flash has the appearance of an undulating stream of blue fire. When the poles are set nearer together, the flashes whiten, until at six inches, at which distance the poles will be set when in use, the flashes resemble the flame of an arc light. When a piece of 4-inch plate glass was held in the track of the flash, it quickly bored a hole through it as clean as an auger would make in a bit of soft wood. For each sending instrument a powerful receiving instrument has been made, which in appearance resembles those used in ordinary telegraphy. In the experiments which it proposes to make with these instruments, the Japanese Government expects to accomplish results that have never before been attained with wireless telegraphy.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Notable Views of the Rector of Trinity Church.

From the Address of the Ret. E. Winchester Donald. D. D., at the Church Congress at Providence.

I can easily understand that Christian Science nay seem absurd to those who are acquainted with it only from the book, "Science and Health," but those ho come in contact with its disciples daily as citizens and friends will get another view of them. As a matter demonstrable fact, the Christian Scientist shares with other men a power so mysterious that it is necessary to say: 'We know nothing about it.' It does only what other cults do in the way of healing men's diseases without the aid of drugs, holding no monopoly of the field of suggestive cures. We know no nore of the essence of electricity to day than we did fifty years ago, when it was practically unknown, and so of the force which the Christian Scientists employ-we do not understand it. A fool or a bad man may employ it: a wise man may not be able to use it at all. It is at least conceivable that fifty years hence no man will need a drug or a knife to cure his disease, but will employ only that force which Chris-

tian Science employs to day.

It has been asserted here that the reason ministers are so concerned about Christian Science is that the people are leaving the other Churches to join the new cuit. I do not think this is true, for the reason that a man may be a Christian Scientist an still be a member of the Episcopal Church.

Is Christian Science leading men out of the dark ness of unbellef into the light of God? Yes, it is, it there can be no doubt about that You and I know too many Christian Scientists whose lives are blameless to doubt that

Marriages and the Clergy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The position which the Episcopal Church, or any ther body of religious believers, takes toward the question of marriage and divorce is for tself to decide on religious grounds. It is free o recognize or not recognize divorce, according to its view of religious obligations. But when the law makes divorce legal and those divorced competent to enter into new marriage relations the ministers of a church should either be compelled to marry those legally competent or they should be deprived of the authority to conduct legal marriages.

For the purpose of celebrating marriages in this Republic without a State Church the function of ministers is as civil magistrates purely, and as such it is not for them to marry people or refuse to marry them according as hey happen to agree or disagree with the marriage law of the State. A Judge on the bench efore whom a couple came seeking marringe could not legally refuse to perform the ceremony if the parties were proved to him to be legally competent for marriage merely on the ground that he did not believe in divorce. The parties would have the legal right to have the ceremony pe formed for them without regard to his personal opinions on the subject; yet the authority and the duty of both Judge and minster to marry people are derived from the same

How then shall the consciences of ministers be saved from offence? Surely they ought not to be compelled to solemnize marriages contrary to their religious convictions and the tenets of their churches. The only possible way in which to protect both the authority of the law and the religious conscience is to relieve ministers of the imagisterial function of conducting legal marriages and confine it wholly to civil and secular officers of the State.

This would interfere in no way with religious conscience. The Church could still require that a marriage to be valid in its sight should be solemnized by a priest or minister, and it could restrict competency for marriage by its own canons; but for the purposes of the law the only legal ma-riage would be by the civil officer compelled to obedience to the law of the State

A Negro on the Negro Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. R. P. Sharples of West Chester, Pa., in a letter to THE SUN recently describes himself as a "negrohating Republican" and gives his reasons for his feeling. As a young negro I would like

to answer his accusations against my race.

Evidently Mr. Sharples does not meet with

the better element of the negroes or not often enough to judge of them fairly. They do not with whom he has come in contact, nor do they take any marked attitude in politics. He says that when a number of negroes enter steam cars or any public conveyance each one takes a separate seat to himself, though "the negro is not a desirable rerson to sit next to." He refers to the very lowest element of my race. If Mr. Sharpies and others who think as he does do not care to sit beside the negro neither does the negro care to sit by them. The advanced negro is not in the least annoyed by such an exhibition of

to sit by them. The advanced negro is not in the least annoyed by such an exhibition of race bigotry.

To make no distinction between the slave negro of thirty or forty years ago and the high school negro of to-day is in itself pronounced bigotry, because the first behaved himself by force—or he would be whipped or some sort of punishment would be meted out to him. The second behaved himself as best he can at all times. He is inoffensive unless offended, and often when offended he fights hard with his feelings to ignore the offender and he is usually successful.

The notion of Mr. Sharples that the law which controls crime does not seem to have a sufficient deterrent effect upon the negro is all rot. There are more educated and refined foreigners and others in our jails to-day than illiterate negroes, to say nothing of those that are advanced.

Mr. Sharples says "the intermarriage of the negro with the white is not desirable," introduces a race inferior to either of the parents." For one I agree that means to discourage such marriages should be used. It is undeniable that the race problem is growing more serious. It will continue to grow and no mere discussion will settle it, but cantial will and we are slowly accumulating that.

Brooklyn, Nov. 9.

l'eferendum Dollars. From the Denver Evening Post.

VICTOR, Col., Nov. 12. - A unique enterprise has been established in Victor by Joseph Lesher, Colorado pioneer and silver mine owner He has procured a die, laid in a supply of silver

they are to be referred to the people for acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Lesher proposes to demonstrate that the "hard state alue" theory is a delusion and a snare. It selver at the resent quotation costs him \$5 conts per ounce, the expense of coining is 15 conts—80 cents in all, but he values his dollars at \$1.25, and intends to keep them above par. Although he is confident that the alver alone is really worth \$1.29 and ou ce, he admits that other people may be p ejudiced; therefore he promises to pay \$1.25 in United States money on demand for each "referendum dollar."

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. Conference at Columbia Likely to Decide on

a Uniform Test for All. Representatives of fourteen colleges and universities will meet at Columbia University today to arrange for uniform entrance examinations next June and to elect a chief examiner and assistants. The representatives in town are acting Dean James Hervey Robinson of Barnard, President Thomas of Bryn Mawr. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. Prof. Niencias Murray Butter of Columbia, Prof. Horatic S. White of Cornell, Chancellor Henry D. McCracken of New York University, President Scott of Rutgers, President Birdsail of Swarthmore, President Raymond and Prof. Ripton of Union, President Taylor of Vassar, Prof. Van Meter of the Woman's College of Baltimore and Prof. Griffin of Johns Hopkins. Dean West will probably be Princeton's repre-sentative.

sylvania will accept examination certificates of the board in lieu of aximission examinations of their own.

The movement is under the auspices of the Association of Preparatory Schools and Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland, and its success is practically assured. Prof. Butler, the originator, is authority for the statement that next year a single successful examination will admit a candidate to any college in the Middle States and Maryland that he may see fit to choose. Colgate University may be excluded from the association, as its freshman class this year does not number fifty students.

OSGOOD FIELDS'S WILL

His Collection of Bric-a-Brac to Go Vitimately to the Metropolitan Museum.

The will of Osgood Field, who died at Rome two weeks ago, was filed for probate here yes terday. It was executed on April 11, 1896, at Rome and appoints his widow, Katharine Roxana Field, Col. William Jay, and the testator's nephew, William Bradhurst Osgood Field, excutors. The value of the estate is not given. The widow is to receive \$10,000 and the house hold furniture, pictures, statuary, horses and carriages. Certain bric-A-brac is to go to be for life and on her death the collection will pas

for life and on her death the collection will pass to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is to be sent from the Field residence in Rome at the expense of the estate.

Mr. Field's brother, Francklin C. Field, is to nave the income of a fund of \$30,000 for life. His nephew George Riggs and his niece Mary Hunt get bequests of \$5,000 each and his godson Hubert von Schweinitz, \$2,000. The widow is to have the income of the residuary estate for life. On her death bequests amounting to \$130,000 are to be paid to different relatives. From the remainder will also go a fund of \$15,000 to the American Church of St. Paul in Rome for the purchase of machinery to ring the chimes. The widow is empowered to dispose by will of \$150,000 to the descendants of testator's father in such sums as she desires. The rest of the residuary estate will go on Mrs. Field's death to the testator's nephew William Bradhurst Osgood Field.

HANDSOME GIFT TO A CHURCH Sunday School and Public Library Building to Be Built by James N. Jarvie.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 16 .- James N. Jarvie. of Arbuckle Bros. a citizen of Glen Ridge and a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in this town, is to erect at once a \$60,000 brownstone building adjoining the church, and of a material and architecture to harmonize with it, to be used for Sunday

to harmonize with it, to be used for Sunday school work and as a public library. The building will be dedicated to the trustees of the church on its completion.

The library will be on the first floor and will have a capacity of 20,000 volumes. The plans also include a large assembly room on the first floor, and several smaller rooms for Sunday school work. On the second floor will be a church parlor, kitchen, and three classrooms. In the basement will be a men's readingroom and a room for boys.

Mr. Jarvie, who has previously aided the church financially and in other ways, makes the present gift as a memorial to his parents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Stubboy" is a common word hereabouts and is used in driving thogs. "Wheel" the farmer shouts in driving the hog way from the trough, but "staboy" is the slogan he uses when the hog is to be run out of mischlef. Even Lowell, who was a purist, used the word in his "Biglow Papers." and in his "Plous Editor's Creed" he makes the Rev. Homer Wilhur, A. M., say: "So it has come to pass that the preaches instead of being living force, has faded into an emble matte figure at christenings, weddings and funerals. Or, if he exercise any other function it is as keeper and feeder of certain theologic dogmas, which when occasion offers he unkennels with a staboy/ 'to bite and bark as 'tis their nature to.''' The spelling and Italies are Lowell's, and "staboy" is used in the sense you give it. Up-State way 'staboy" means to a hog what the

German "raus mit em!" means to an interloper. COUNTRYMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: The word 'St'boy" or "Stubboy" may have come from Ireland. as stated by "Philologist" in your issue of to-day, but it has certainly been in this country long enough to give it standing as pure Yankee. Up in the heart of Yankeedom the word is used extensively in setting dog on another dog-or on anything else, for that

matter. Other words of the same character are "whay." used in driving cows, "c'boss," used in calling them, and "c'jock." used in calling a horse. All of these words have been in use for so many years that it is labor lost to attempt to trace their

So far as "stubboy" is concerned, it is interesting to note that it is used only to urge on an unwilling dog. When "sick 'em" fails to stimulate the dog to the fighting point "stubboy" is used, but not before.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It's a good nany years now since I used to drive pigs with tu aid, but I am pretty sure that it was "subboy" with a lingering hissing of the "s" and not "stubboy," as you have it in your editorial. This was in Canada, in a neighborhood made up mostly of people of Irish descent. I am not sure now whether we used it when driving cattle or not. With the light which you throw on the matter, I think that it was origine spoken to the dogs to urge them after the pige of other animals and then got to be recognized by the animals as a warning, just as the conductor's bell on a street car is a signal to the driver, and has come to resort to such contemptible behavior as those | be known as such by the horses themselves. Noticing this effect, the person using it would soon come to direct it to the animals themselves, and even when there were no dogs present, as was the case when I

I remember correctly, we used it generally when we wanted a cow to step to one side in her stall or to step forward so that her right hind leg would not in-terfere with milling her. Leaving out the "t" may have been a perversion of its original use. NEW YORK, Nov 15.

Queens Democratic Leaders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A DOP son signing him elf A. R. Thursdale in to-day's Sun. asks if it is possible for those who are really Demo-crats to look for a change of leadership in Queens borough, and also why intelligent Democrats should be led by those who can neither read nor write.

When Mr. Thursdale says that Queens Democrats are led by ignorant leaders he says what is untrue and if. as I presume, Mr. Thursdale, as an intelligent Democrat, takes an active interest in Democratic gifted leader who now lies ill in Denver, Col., John P. Madden. Is he an ignorant leader, Mr. Thursdale! If so he must have been suddenly and miracu lously endowed with an intelligence, the abundance of which is shown when he assumed the borough leade organizing and sy tematizing the borough for politi

organizing and sy sematizing the borough for political and official purposes suitable to the new conditions in which we found ourselves as part of New York.

The high standing of Joseph Bermel, the Democratic leader of the Second ward (Newtown), in the business world, is a direct refutation of Mr. Thursdale's charges of ignorance among the Democratic leaders.

P. J. Marra the leader of the Third ward (Flushing), is a man of exceptional business and educational qualities, and is known to be one of the brainlest leaders of the borough.

As for John H. Sutphin, leader of the Fourth ward (Jameios), his record as County Clerk and leader of the Queens county Democracy for thirty years speaks for itself, and is but another linetance of the faisity of Mr. Thursdale's statement.

Philip Cronin, the leader of the Fifth ward (Far Ruckaway) is a g-ruleman possessing a thorough education, and was for many years secretary of the Queens county Democratic Committee, besides being Superintendent of the Poor and Cotoner, all of which positions he filled with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. builtion, and manufactured several silver coics, each containing one cunce of pure silver. He calls his cours "referendum" dollars, because they are to be referred to the people for acceptable with the containing one capacity is constituents. Do you know them do you know them to be ignored to be referred to the people for acceptable with the constituents.

| Do you know them do you know them do you know them to be ignored to be referred to the people for acceptable. When do you mean? | Do you know them to be ignored to be referred to the people for acceptable with the constituents.

Correct Autemobile Dress From the Automobile Topics

The cap, coat and trouvers of this costume is made of khail, the leggings of pigskin, the shoes of strong, brown leather, laced, and having on the soles a series of cleats, which serve as "chocks," fact a sure footing and a proper manipulation of a foot brake when riding.